

Safe Drinking Water Monitoring Requirements - 2007

GENERAL NOTES

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1. Total Coliform Rule monitoring shall be conducted according to Population Served as printed on the enclosed Inventory Report and in accordance with 40 CFR 141.21. Note 1 - Any Public Community Water System that serves less than 100 dwellings or properties and does not disinfect its water must take 2 samples per month at biweekly intervals. (N.J.A.C. 7:10-4.1(b)) Note 2 - Any Public Non-community Water System that serves 1000 or fewer persons shall monitor by taking one total coliform sample in each calendar quarter it serves water. Any Public Non-community Water System that serves more than 1000 persons shall monitor at the same frequency and take the same number of samples as a like-sized community system. (40 CFR 141.21(a) (3)ii and iii).

Community and non-transient non-community water systems that use any chlorine based disinfectant or chloramines must measure the residual disinfectant level in the distribution system at the same time and location as total coliforms are sampled, in accordance with 40 CFR 141.132(c)(1). These results must be submitted quarterly on State form BSDW -25. These systems must also take disinfection byproduct samples in accordance with their monitoring schedule.

2. Any empty blocks or missing contaminants on your Monitoring Requirements forms may mean you do not have a monitoring requirement for this(ese) contaminant(s) at this time. To confirm your sampling requirements, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 141) and the New Jersey Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:10).
3. Make sure the correct Water Facility State Code and Sample Point ID (e.g. TP001001) is written on the State input forms where applicable. It is critical that you know and understand these sample points as samples submitted with the incorrect State facility code/sample point ID may result in a monitoring & reporting (M&R) violation. Please be sure to give this information to your lab and write it on your chain-of-custody when you collect samples. Note: new State forms required both a state facility code and a sample point ID#, which are the same for all forms except disinfection byproduct (DBP) and total organic carbon (TOC) monitoring. The first two letters designate more precisely what type of facility is described; TP: treated water POE; WL: untreated water POE; CH: untreated water POE (these are wells connected together by a common header or manifold); and IN : surface water intakes (not a POE). The next three digits are the former facility number designations and the last three digits are the record number. For water quality parameters that are to be sampled at a POE, only samples taken from a POE should be submitted unless requested by the Bureau, i.e. samples taken before treatment, where applicable, should not be submitted. For those systems with a SDW permit requiring them to take influent/effluent VOC samples on a biweekly or other basis - they should not be sent to the Bureau. These results do not have to be on State input forms and should be retained by the water system for inspection. Only quarterly or annual POE compliance samples of VOCs should be sent to the Bureau. Note: Any samples submitted with a state facility code/sample point ID# designating a treatment plant, e.g. TP001001, will be considered a finished water sample irrespective of where the sample was taken. Only use the TP designation if the sample was taken at a POE AFTER treatment. Submitting results for a raw water sample may result in MCL violations and/or changes in your monitoring schedules.
4. The monitoring schedule specifies the specific year (monitoring sample year) in which samples must be taken. If you had a monitoring requirement last year (2006) and the sampling was not performed; a monitoring/reporting violation has occurred. While sampling can not be "made up" it should still be done immediately. Monitoring must be performed during the specific year cited-please confirm that your monitoring schedule specifies the correct year(s) for your system. Systems that have a 3-year monitoring requirement for certain contaminants (40 CFR 142.16) are required by NJSDWA regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:10-5.2(a)7) to sample in a specified year. Large public community systems (population 10,000 or greater) and all surface water systems must monitor in the first year (of the 3-year monitoring period), other public community systems (less than 10,000) must monitor in the second year, and all non-transient, non-community systems must monitor in the third year of every three year monitoring period. (This scheduling does not apply to systems that are on triennial monitoring for lead and copper.) If you performed the monitoring in a previous year, you have not fulfilled your monitoring requirement-you will need to resample in the correct year. The monitoring schedule also specifies in which monitoring period during the year you must sample. Some contaminants require the same monitoring period each year, e.g. lead & copper: systems on 1 YR & 3 YR monitoring must collect their samples between 6/1 & 9/30; disinfection byproducts: see below; nitrate, VOCs & IOCs or other contaminants: your system may be required to sample in a specified quarter during the year. Please confirm that your monitoring schedule specifies the correct monitoring period(s) for your system-sampling outside of the correct period will result in a monitoring and reporting (M&R) violation.
5. Disinfection byproducts: All community & nontransient noncommunity water systems that disinfect their water using a chlorine-based disinfectant must sample for disinfection byproducts (DBPs) (i.e., THM & HAA5). Your monitoring requirements depend on whether you distribute surface or ground water (or a combination of both), year-round population, the number of POEs (where water is chlorinated) to your distribution system and if you have received any waivers. Also N.J.A.C. 7:10-7.3(b)

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requires all systems that serve more than 100 service connections (or properties) that bulk purchase surface water to collect 1 DBP sample per quarter per supplier (not interconnection). Your system may have both a quarterly and an annual monitoring requirement. Systems with an annual monitoring requirement must collect their sample between July 1 & September 30. Your monitoring schedule specifies the type of location and the sample point id# for the required samples, e.g. DBP_{MAX}: maximum residence time sample for a given (or multiple) POEs; DBP_{AVG1}, DBP_{AVG2}, or DBP_{AVG3}: average residence time samples for a given (or multiple) POEs-these are applicable only for surface water systems. It is critical that you (or your lab) report the correct the sample point id# for each sample on State reporting forms. Using the wrong sample point id# will result in monitoring and reporting violations. Note: all samples are collected at the state facility code: DS (distribution system). For further information on DBP monitoring requirements, go to: www.epa.gov/safewater/mdbp/qrg_st1.pdf.

6. To avoid non-submittal violations for any POE that is not used at all during the monitoring period (i.e. quarter or year) that monitoring was required, you must submit a report form (i.e. Nitrate, Inorganic, and/or Volatile Organic Chemical report) and clearly mark the form "Plant Not in Service during the Monitoring Period." It is also recommended that an email, phone call or fax be sent to the regional manager indicating the pertinent information.
7. All data reported to the Bureau must be on the correct reporting forms, must clearly identify the water system, state facility code/sample point id#, all required dates and analytical results and must be submitted within 10 days following the end of the monitoring period. Incomplete forms may be returned and/or result in a monitoring and reporting violation for your system. Water systems that have their lab, consultant or other party fill out and/or submit their State forms should (if possible) review the forms before they are sent to the Department; please be aware that these parties (e.g. laboratories, consultants, etc.) are not obligated or required by regulations to either fill out or submit State reporting forms to the Department. Any mistakes on the forms will impact the water systems-not the party filling out the forms. Water systems should always receive a copy of the State reporting form that was sent to the Department along with the analytical lab report produced by the analytical lab. If a water system receives a notice of violation letter from the Department specifying missing analytical data, send only the State reporting to the Department. New State reporting forms are currently available on our website at: http://www.nj.gov/dep/watersupply/wsa_formssdw.htm.
8. Radionuclide sampling is required in 2007 for any community system which has not completed 4 consecutive quarters of monitoring at each point of entry, had a MCL violation but does not have four consecutive quarters that are at or below the MCL subsequent to the violation or has installed a radionuclide treatment system. The gross alpha result must be that which includes uranium and radium but excludes radon. Testing MUST be done within 48-hours of sample collection by a laboratory certified to perform the approved method of N.J.A.C. 7:18-6.4. A sample result value for gross alpha greater than 5.49 pCi/L must be recounted between 20 and 28-hours later to eliminate radon-222 and radon-220 progeny contribution to the gross alpha particle assay. All samples must be taken at the POE after treatment. Any community system, regardless of its source or size, which had a running annual average which exceeded a MCL must continue to conduct quarterly sampling at that sampling point until that system has four consecutive quarters that are at or below the MCL.
9. As part of its Lead and Copper monitoring results submission, systems must identify any site which was not sampled during previous monitoring periods, and include an explanation of why sampling sites were changed as per 40 CFR 141.90(a)(v). The criteria under which the site was selected for the system's sampling pool must also be submitted as per 40 CFR 141.90(a)(i).
10. Systems on triennial monitoring for lead and copper – the Monitoring Sample Year in the enclosed schedule will be three years from when your system last sampled or was supposed to have sampled based on your schedule. From this point forward, if a system samples early, e.g. in 2006 when the next required sample was 2007, the lead and copper monitoring schedule will be revised to show the next sample required in 2009 (three years from 2006). The Monitoring Sample Year in the schedule is the last or third year in the monitoring period. Failure to sample at all during the three-year period will be a M/R violation. The three-year period may or may not match the three-year standard monitoring period for VOCs and inorganics.